

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

Terms of the Tribune. Daily Tribune, \$10.00 per annum in advance. Semi-weekly Tribune, \$4.00 per annum in advance. Weekly Tribune, \$2.50 per annum in advance.

To Advertisers. The Weekly Tribune has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers are in the South.

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Writers are invited to send their communications to the Editor.

The Tribune in London. STEVENS BROTHERS, American Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A dispatch from New-Orleans, dated May 3, states that Gen. Canby had met Dick Taylor, 15 miles from Mobile, and opened negotiations for a surrender of the Rebel forces.

Advices from Cairo report that the steamer Atlantic, which had arrived there, brought 985 Rebel prisoners from New-Orleans to Vicksburg.

The Richmond Whig of Monday states it to be the intention of Gov. Pierpont to issue a proclamation this week declaring all civil offices in Virginia vacant.

The telegraph is said to be working to the Gulf States, and confident hopes are entertained in Washington of capturing Jeff. Davis.

Accounts from North Carolina represent Johnston's Army as greatly demoralized, and a very bitter feeling existing among the rank and file against the Rebel leaders.

Advices from Raleigh state that it is known in that city that President Johnson will not recognize Gov. Vance nor the Rebel Legislature of North Carolina.

The Second and Fifth Army Corps are expected to arrive at Belle Plain to-day. A steamer, with mails, will be sent to meet them from Washington.

Major Cooper's Rebel battalion, 150 strong, surrendered to Gen. Sanborn at Springfield, Missouri, on Saturday. They took the oath of allegiance.

Late Galveston papers announce that Major-Gen. Wharton, of the Rebel army, had been shot by Col. Taylor, of the same service.

Gen. A. J. Smith, with his command, occupied Montgomery, Ala., on the 25th ultimo, and Gen. Steele, Selma, on the 27th.

The Army of the Shenandoah is being rendezvoused at Winchester, and expects immediate orders to march to Washington.

Thirty of Price's men took the oath at Crossville on Saturday. Considerable numbers are arriving from other points.

One year men are to be returned to their respective State Capitals and mustered out of the service.

Guerrillas are said to be rapidly disappearing in Virginia.

GENERAL NEWS.

The assassins awaiting their trial at Washington are kept under the strictest guard, and every precaution taken to prevent their committing suicide.

It is stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have begun the survey of the Metropolitan railroad, for which a charter was given at the last session of the Maryland Legislature.

The Washington Intelligencer states that a Northern correspondent is stating that Richmond mail matter continues to be detained here, we have made inquiries at the City Post Office, where we learn that since Thursday last letter-bags for Richmond and Petersburg have been duly forwarded.

In the Harris case at Washington, yesterday, A. Fenwick was examined for the defense. The Judge Advocate then offered three orders of Gen. Grant on the disposal of paroled prisoners.

A Mr. Robert E. Cox, referred to in a communication to THE TRIBUNE, a few days since, as having a house at St. Catherine, Canada, and entertaining Sanders and the other conspirators, has been arrested in Poughkeepsie, by order of Gen. Dix.

The celebrated mammoth ox "Gen. Grant," which has earned for the Sanitary Commission over \$10,000, was forwarded by way of Albany and Buffalo yesterday, to the great National Fair at Chicago, as a gift from its present owners.

man named Andrew Knowler, also a resident of Gallford. The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday gave notice to Collector Draper that "the three per cent tax on goods going to insurrectionary States is abolished. Such transportation is hereafter free."

An incendiary fire occurred yesterday morning in the third floor of No. 4 Erie Building, Duane-st., occupied by Messrs. Juditt, Rice & Co. The total loss on building and stock was about \$1,000.

At the Lockport election, held yesterday, B. Carpenter (Union) was elected Mayor by 163 majority. The Colonists also elected six out of eight Aldermen, and three out of four Supervisors.

The steamship Le Forfait from Havre, with the new French Minister, the Marquis de Montholon, on board, was expected to reach Baltimore yesterday.

Christian Metz, Jr., Collector of the port of Buffalo, and George Cox, one of the oldest citizens of that city, died early yesterday morning.

Councilman W. A. Taylor, representing the Eighth Senatorial District, died at his residence in this city yesterday, after a very brief illness.

Edwin Booth, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, announces his determination to quit the stage forever.

Many citizen clerks are being discharged from the War Department, and disabled soldiers substituted in their stead.

Capt. Robert Lincoln has returned to Washington, and will, in a few days, accompany his mother to Hills.

Gold opened yesterday at 131, sold down to 135, and closed at 136. The extremes of the day were 135 1/2 and 137. Government Stocks are firm, and there is a disposition to buy on speculation, in view of a steadily rising market in Europe.

It affords us great satisfaction to be able to state, authoritatively, that the representatives of the Christian Commission, who belittled themselves and their office by paying a visit of ceremony and respect to the Rebel Gen. Lee, at Richmond, have been recalled by the Commission and their authority to act as delegates revoked.

The President has issued a Proclamation enjoining upon our naval vessels to capture all Rebel cruisers and bring them into port that their crews may no longer enjoy immunity for their crimes; and he warns all foreign nations that they may permit them to enter their ports that hospitality will be refused to their vessels in the ports of the United States.

The letter from the new Corporation Attorney, Mr. Shea, to the President of the Board of Aldermen, which we publish this morning, will repay a careful reading. It was called forth by a resolution passed by the Aldermen, but which failed to get through the Board of Councilmen, directing the Corporation Attorney to discontinue all suits for the enforcement of the city ordinances.

We give as full a report as our limits permit of the anti-Slavery meetings yesterday at Dr. Cheever's Church. The morning session was, as usual, occupied by speakers whose addresses were made in accordance with previous arrangement. The more special interest of the members of the Society was absorbed in the proceedings of the afternoon meeting, when an animated discussion arose, in which all who chose could take part, upon the question of the dissolution of the Society.

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Since the receipt of the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury opening Southern ports, on Friday, many applications to ship goods to Richmond, Charleston and Savannah have been made. An invoice of TRIBUNE ALMANAC is already on its way to enlighten Dixie.

The Hamilton (Bermuda) Mirror of April 26 says the news of the surrender of Lee to Gen. Grant is "unwelcome intelligence," and adds: "We await with anxiety further results of this sad termination of a noble cause."

A. C. Eggleston, a merchant of Guilford, Ct., was shot on Monday evening about 9 o'clock while standing in the doorway of his store, by a young

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The acquisition and annexation of Texas next convulsed the North and the South on a Slavery issue. Who were the Revolutionists, who the Conservatives in that contest? Martin Van Buren had been designated by most of the State Conventions as the Democratic candidate for President in 1844. The South compelled him to take ground on Annexation: he declared against the project, and the South repudiated and defeated him, nominating instead James K. Polk, a Southerner, a slaveholder, and an avowed Annexationist, who, after a desperate, doubtful contest, was elected. Who were the Revolutionists in that struggle?

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The acquisition and annexation of Texas next convulsed the North and the South on a Slavery issue. Who were the Revolutionists, who the Conservatives in that contest? Martin Van Buren had been designated by most of the State Conventions as the Democratic candidate for President in 1844. The South compelled him to take ground on Annexation: he declared against the project, and the South repudiated and defeated him, nominating instead James K. Polk, a Southerner, a slaveholder, and an avowed Annexationist, who, after a desperate, doubtful contest, was elected. Who were the Revolutionists in that struggle?

There was no serious question on any hand that Texas was sought and seized to strengthen the Slave Power. "It will give a Gibraltar to the South," said Gen. James Hamilton, Jr., of South Carolina, in eager advocacy of the scheme. And John C. Calhoun, in an official dispatch to Minister King at Paris, urged the necessity of Annexation expressly on the assumption that, in its absence, British influence would triumph in Texas, abolishing Slavery there, and thereby endangering its existence here.

The acquisition of Cuba, for years openly and shamelessly pursued by our Democratic magnates in and out of office, being declared in Democratic platforms and Ostend Circulars an object of supreme National desire, was advocated on this especial ground: "Slavery in Cuba is essential to the support of Slavery in the United States; we must acquire Cuba, or Slavery will die there, and thus endanger its existence here." And this neighborly interest in the longevity of Cuban Slavery was evinced through thirty years of our recent history.

The Nebraska-Kansas controversy will any one charge that on the anti-Slavery North? There had been an explicit compact, known as the Missouri Compromise, excluding Slavery from all Federal territory north of lat. 36° 30'.

The South, through Senator Dixon of Kentucky, demanded the repeal of that exclusion. Senator Douglas hesitated, demurred, then assented. The whole land was rocked with the consequent struggle. Slavery triumphed in the success of the proposition; but Freedom ultimately won the disputed territories. Were not we opponents of Slavery standing on the defensive in that contest?

Finally, came the Presidential contest of 1860. The one issue of moment dividing parties was this: The Republicans would keep Slavery out of the Territories if they could; their opponents contended that they must not, should not, do any such thing. Were we "revolutionists" in maintaining that territory that came to us Free should remain Free forever? We await an answer.

All through the eventful Winter of 1860-1, there was abundance of effort and of desire to adjust and compose our differences without bloodshed; and there was but one issue that could not be adjusted—that of the Extension of Slavery. Either party, if that were conceded, stood ready to concede almost everything else. Virginia stood ready to throw her weight into the scale of the Union if we would but surrender the Territories to her slaveholders—which was the very thing we could not do. So she seceded and plunged headlong into the War for Disunion.

In the face of these facts—so multitudinous, so mountainous—how can any one say that the North made war on the South—made war in a spirit of revolution? There was never, from 1781 to 1861, one State in all the Union that could, under whatever pressure of excitement, have given one-fourth of its legal votes in favor of a war on the South for the overthrow and extinction of Slavery.

Will the correspondent of The Times oblige us